AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 19, which starts with "Figure 2" with the following amended paragraph:

> Figure 2 is a listing of the amino acid sequence of a mature wild-type LPL peptide, showing amino acids designated 1 through 448 herein (SEQ ID NO:~~2~~3). The Figure reproduces information available from Genbank Accession NP_000228.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 23, which starts with "Figure 3" with the following amended paragraph:

> Figure 3 is a listing of the amino acid sequence of a pre-LPL peptide, showing a protein having a signal peptide at amino acids 1 through 27, prior to the mature LPL peptide sequence (SEQ ID NO:~~3~~2). The Figure reproduces information available from Genbank Accession NP_000228.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 14, which starts with "In another aspect..." with the following amended paragraph:

> In another aspect of the invention, LPL S447X peptides may be prepared according to standard recombinant DNA techniques using a nucleic acid molecule encoding the peptide. A nucleotide sequence encoding the peptide of interest may be determined using the genetic code and an oligonucleotide molecule having this nucleotide sequence may be synthesized by standard DNA synthesis methods (e.g., using an automated DNA synthesizer). Alternatively, a DNA molecule encoding a peptide compound may be derived from the natural precursor protein gene or cDNA (e.g., using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and/or restriction enzyme digestion) according to standard molecular biology

techniques. For example, the human wild type LPL cDNA fragment may be cloned by RT-PCR from human adipose tissue total RNA using the following 5' and 3' UTR primers respectively; 5'-ATA GAA TTC GGA TCC ATC GAT/GC TCC TCC AGA GGG ACG GCG CCC CG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 5; which introduces an EcoRI, BamHI and ClaI site 5' of the LPL coding sequence) and 5'-TAT GTC GAC TAG ATA TC/GCC GTT CTT TGT TCT GTA GAT TCG CCC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 6; introducing SalI, XbaI and EcoRV sites 3' of the LPL coding sequence). The LPL S447X cDNAs may be derived from the wild type human 1.6kb LPL cDNA by site directed mutagenesis (which may be confirmed by sequencing, see Henderson et al., 1991, Journal of Clinical Investigation 87, 2005-2011; and, Zhang et al., 1996Biochimica et Biophysica Acta 1302, 159-166).